FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GALTIERI: WILL NOT SURRENDER; WILL NEGOTIATE

PY091753 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1705 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA) -- Regarding the conflict with Great Britain, Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said today during a cabinet meeting that "Argentina does not surrender." However, he noted that "this does not mean that we are not willing to negotiate on honorable, dignified and just bases."

During the cabinet meeting, which was attended by ministers and secretaries and which was held at Government House from 1015 to 1230, Galtieri discussed issues pertaining to the papal visit, the foreign minister's activities during his recent trip to the United States and Cuba and a report on foreign payments that was submitted by the economy minister.

Moreover, Galtieri "instructed the various government levels to adjust their activities to conform with the sacrifice that all Argentines are making."

At the beginning of the cabinet meeting, the president said that "Argentine honor has no price. Otherwise, we would incur the wrath of all those who died in the struggle against the British aggressor since 1806 and of our men who are now fighting in the unredeemed islands."

He added that "the government wants our generation to fulfill its role so that future generations will not suffer the colonial problem we have experienced for 149 years."

He noted that "Argentina does not surrender" but he warned that "this does not mean we are not willing to negotiate on honorable, dignified and just bases."

During the cabinet meeting Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez briefed the cabinet on diplomatic activity regarding the conflict with Great Britain and particularly on his neogitations during his stay in the United States and Cuba.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

UK Losses in Port Pleasant

PY091845 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 142]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that today, 9 June 1982, the British Government admitted that, as a result of the Argentine Air Force attack against the British units and troops that were trying to disembark in Agradable Bay, 16 nautical miles southwest of Puerto Argentino, two logistic landing ships were damaged and the frigate Plymouth was sunk.

The landing ships were the Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram, of approximately 3,500 tons with a transportation capacity of 550 men each. Another landing ship that has reportedly suffered serious damage is the Sir Belvedere.

The Plymouth is a modified Type-12 frigate of 2,800 tons and equipped with antiaircraft, antisubmarine and land-target artillery. It has a crew of 235 men. It is believed that the majority of them have disappeared as a result of the explosion.

Two Argentine planes did not return from the attack.

'Fierce Fighting' 8 June

PY100311 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0252 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 143]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that late yesterday, 8 June 1982, the following activities took place in the Malvinas area.

1. At 2200, enemy troops from the Mount Kent area tried to infiltrate the center of the Argentine defensive positions, being repelled after fierce fighting against units of the Argentine Army.

2. At 2230, the above mentioned area was the center of a violent artillery duel.

3. In the sector of Port Enriqueta, located 5 km south of Puerto Argentino, British commandos tried to disembark and were repelled by our forces.

4. During the above mentioned events the Argentine forces did not suffer any casualties or materiel damage.

Unsuccessful British Attack

PY100325 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0305 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 144]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that on 9 June 1982 the following events were registered in the Malvinas area:

1. Between 0800 and 1600 the enemy carried out artillery attacks which were countered by Argentine forces which managed to neutralize the British batteries which as of 1600 didn't respond.

2. At 1125 the enemy forces carried out an air attack on Argentine positions which was repelled. As a consequence of this attack two British Harrier planes were allegedly damaged.

3. The enemy personnel and helicopters operating in Monte Kent area were shot down by the Argentine Army artillery.

4. The Argentine Air Force carried out attacks on enemy personnel and material.

5. The British operation carried out on Agradable Bay is being analyzed and evaluated in order to establish whether the enemy has achieved its attempt to land and the operational capability it allegedly has at hand after the attack received.

It must be pointed out that the British media has acknowledge the aborted landing on Agradable Bay as an unsuccessful attempt to carry out the massive attack on Puerto Argentino.

MILITARY SOURCES SURPRISED AT BRITISH TACTICS

PY091858 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Military sources expressed surprise today over the tactics adopted by the British forces in an attempt to disembark on Agradable Bay, south of Mount Fitzroy and 30 km from Puerto Argentino, in view of the absence of air cover and the presence of a single frigate as naval protection and without the support of surface forces.

They explained that the Argentine Air Force attacks, two incursions in the afternoon, caused several casualties to the attacker and the destruction of important war materiel not yet landed and those already on land.

It is believed that due to the unexpected attack on the frigate Plymouth and the quickness with which it sank, 75 percent of the crew estimated at 235 men could have perished.

The sources added that this landing may reportedly reveal the intent to strengthen the Fitzroy zone. The forces stationed there suffered heavy losses caused by and infantry forces. The possibility that the main attack may be launched from that place is not discarded.

Finally, the sources denied again that an Argentine Air Force plane had attacked a Liberian tanker 460 miles northwest of the Malvinas.

DESCRIPTION OF FITZROY BATTLE ON 8 JUNE

PY091956 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA) -- The battle fought yesterday by Argentine Air Force planes and British ships on the eastern coast of Soledad Island was foreseen by the Argentine command practically 10 hours before the actions started, when the presence of a convoy approaching the archipelago was detected.

From that time on, the detection of the convoy produced the alarm in all combat positions, both on the islands and on the mainland, and the combined forces prepared to engage in a new battle. Strategists had already predicted at that early hour that the battle would be of unprecedented magnitude.

Different mass media, including the news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, received very clear indications of the imminent battle hours before the clash at Fitzroy started yesterday, when Argentine planes were about to attack the British convoy heading for Soledad Island.

Those indications were conveyed by dispatches received from the Patagonian region reporting on the possibility that the British might attempt a new landing in an area south of Puerto Argentino.

The detection of the approaching British convoy disclosed that it was made up of a landing ship, three class 17 frigates and two smaller landing craft.

The air attack was launched by three squadrons when the ships were already within striking distance of the Argentine Air Force.

The planes raided the ships three times destroying a frigate -- as was reported by the Joint Staff -- and seriously damaging three landing craft. They also launched a devasting attack on the troops who were able to land.

According to the pilots, the din of the battle reached its highest point when the frigate Plymouth was hit in the magazine causing impressive explosions which sunk the ship in a few minutes.

BRITISH REPORT ON 11 AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN DENIED

PY092324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2314 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA) -- Military spokesmen today categorically denied a report from the British Defense Ministry that British forces reportedly shot down 11 Argentine aircraft in the air and naval battle in Agradable Bay yesterday.

UK COMMANDO ATTACKS ON PORT STANLEY REPELLED

PY092345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2327 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA) -- Military sources tonight revealed that troops stationed around Puerto Argentino last night repelled, after fierce fighting, British commandos who were trying to infiltrate the Argentine defensive lines.

The sources indicated that the British suffered "many casualties" and withdrew, leaving arms and other war materiel in the battlefield.

It was specified that there were no casualties among the troops defending the capital of the Malvinas Islands.

The military spokesmen also indicated that British commando groups who tried to disembark on the beaches near Puerto Argentino were also repelled.

SOURCE SAYS 'MASSACRE' FOILED UK LANDING

PY100256 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2302 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA) -- The frustrated British attempt to land in Fitzroy Bay on Soledad Island was termed a true "massacre" by a military chief. He also noted that that frustrated operation will delay for approximately 2 weeks any British attempt to launch a large-scale offensive on Puerto Argentino.

The expert on belligerent matters noted that the "disaster" experienced by the British forces yesterday may turn into the "turning-point" of the British offensive strategy.

He said that the landing forces, which he estimated at approximately 2,000 men, were practically decimated by Argentine aircraft, which also destroyed highly modern equipment.

The expert also revealed a highly significant operation, which consisted of the "Israeli-style" radio interception which permitted not only detecting the British convoy that was approaching the islands, but also interfering with communications between the British forces.

The military chief said that the ships were detected at dawn and that by daylight the Argentine planes were ready to attack as soon as the ships were within range of action.

The source noted that the "Israeli-style" electronic interception does not mean that Israeli technicians intervened, but that this system was used by the Israeli Army during the renowned 6-Day War.

The militaty spokesman noted that the British made an attempt to land two battalions made up of 2,000 men in all. He said that this detachment may have been composed of the main body of marines who were brought over to the theater of operations by the Queen Elizabeth II.

The spokesman said that one of the British ships was already near the shore when the Argentine planes launched the first attack. This ship became an easy target for the bombs and shots that were fired by the Argentine planes.

Another landing craft that was approaching the coast at that moment was also destroyed and it ran aground somewhere nearby.

As for the frigate, the military chief said it was carrying Sea Cat sea-to-air missiles. These missiles are considered outdated in modern warfare because they have a 5-mile range and they do not form part of the so-called "intelligent" group of weapons.

According to the source, going by the characteristics of the destruction of the Plymouth, between 60 and 70 percent of its crew -- which was estimated at over 200 men -- must have been killed.

The Argentine bombs hit the Plymouth's magazine right in the middle, and caused it to blow up immediately.

The military spokesman noted the nonexistence of British resistance during the first two incursions by the Argentine planes that launched the delay attack.

The military expert pointed out that the "only resistance was registered from the ground when the third group of planes arrived."

The spokesman pointed out that, from the tactical view point, the landing on San Carlos may be termed a battle since resistance and fighting between planes occurred on that occasion. The expert pointed out that, however, "no battle" occurred during the landing on Fitzroy Bay.

It was also stated that yesterday the air force had destroyed another British ship which was near San Carlos serving as a "radar-link" to warn about Argentine air attacks.

In the meantime, the hardship of the British troops, which had landed in the amidst a shower of machinegun blasts, rockets and bombs, became evident when it was established that they had abandoned a great quantity of equipment among which -- according to the military sources -- was a lot of rifles equipped with infra-red view finders (for operations carried out during the night) and with special telescopic sights.

The initial convoy which approached the islands was comprised of a large tanker, two smaller landing ships and three frigates.

Later on, two frigates returned without reaching the range of action of the Argentine Air Force, presumably believing that the operation could be carried out without the Argentine forces noticing their presence.

The experts cannot find a reason for the risk run by the British in landing under a clear sky, quite contrary to what happened in San Carlos.

According to pilots' statements, among the enemy damage special mention should be made to that caused by a 500 kg bomb which destroyed valuable equipment which had been landed and which caused a great number of casualties among the enemy troops.

In referring to the fighting on Fitzroy Bay, a veteran officer stated that "they must have endured a real shower of bullets, explosions and bombs."

The analyst stated that "the group of British soldiers who may have escaped are now suffering the consequences of the bad weather, the wounded must be short of adequate medical treatment, and the fear of a new Argentine attack is hindering any attempt to advance."

The expert stated that "troops in such a state are completely useless."

AIR FORCE CHIEF MEETS SOVIET ENVOY 9 JUNE

PY092357 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2336 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Soviet Ambassador Sergey Striganov this afternoon paid a protocol call on the air force commander in chief, Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo. The meeting was held beginning at 1730 at the Condor Building, air force headquarters.

CASTRO MADERO ON NUCLEAR SUBS IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY091635 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2349 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Vienna, 8 Jun (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] and Argentine representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], denounced before this organization here today the presence of British nuclear submarines in the South Atlantic conflict.

On the first day of sessions of the IAEA Governors Board which is deliberating here, Castro Madero also demanded a resolution from the IAEA on the British attack with nuclear submarines.

The text of Castro Madero's statement reads as follows:

Our countries organized the International Atomic Energy Agency in an effort to accelerate and increase nuclear energy's contribution to the peace, health and prosperity of the entire world.

My country has adhered completely to this objective through its policy. It has established the safeguards recommended by the organization in all its relevant nuclear installations and faithfully rejects the clauses which may guarantee the use of nuclear energy for military purposes.

Despite this, my country which is in conflict with a nuclear power, is attacked today with nuclear-powered submarines, a military capability my country cannot develop due to the previously mentioned reasons. That is to say that the adherence to objectives which I believe are shared by the entire world and the strict fulfillment of the appropriate obligations, place my country at a clear disadvantage in relation to its opponent.

What conclusions can be drawn not only by Argentina, but by all countries which have signed commitments to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes?

I believe I am not mistaken when I say that that conclusion is that the nuclear policies issued in good faith, with the praiseworthy purpose of avoiding nuclear proliferation, are intended only to establish the military, political and economic supremacy of a few privileged countries to the detriment of the rest of the world.

We can also imagine the consequences: The total discouragement of those who believe honestly in using nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Would it not be the responsibility of this organization to give an opinion on the legality of the use of nuclear energy for military purposes?

Would it not be its responsibility to inform the Security Council of this situation and the organization charged with the foremost responsibility for maintaining peace and international security?

Won't our silence make us responsible for the increasing use of nuclear energy for military purposes in the future?

Beyond the circumstantial fact that we are the affected country, I believe that all of us must ask ourselves these questions. As a member of this honorable board I personally believe that this organization cannot remain impassive before the use of nuclear energy for military purposes by a nuclear power against a country that lacks nuclear weapons and that fulfills all its nonproliferation commitments.

It will be in keeping with the article of the statute which states: In the exercise of its functions, the organization must act according to the objectives and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international cooperation, in accordance with the UN policy seeking to achieve world disarmament with the appropriate safeguards and in compliance with the international agreement on the implementation of this policy.

If the organization does not issue a resolution in this regard, we can expect very serious consequences. We could even be led to think that the use of nuclear energy for certain military purposes is legal, and consequently, all countries would have the freedom to use it for their own interests.

In this regard, Argentina has always and will continue to respect the obligations contracted. Nevertheless, on behalf of my government, I want to expressly reserve our rights regarding the so-called nonproscribed military use of nuclear energy in the future.

The Governors Board member from Peru then spoke, followed by the Panamanian governor, who supported, on behalf of the Latin American group, the position outlined by Castro Madero.

MINISTER'S SPEECH INTERRUPTED AT ILO CONFERENCE

FY091805 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1620 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] (NA) -- Argentine Labor Minister Cesar Luis Porcile was interrupted by the British and U.S. representatives as he was trying to explain his country's position in the South Atlantic conflict. This occurred during the conference of International Labor Organization [ILO] and degenerated into a verbal incident which caused great tension in the assembly.

This report was released by union leader Hugo Barrionuevo in a telephone conversation this morning with Radio Rivadavia. Barrionuevo is a member of the Argentine delegation to the ILO conference meeting in Geneva. He also said that the Argentine union members reacted when the British and U.S. delegates banged repeatedly on the table in an effort to interrupt Porcile's speech.

The incident took place when the Argentine labor minister began to explain that the South Atlantic conflict began when the British tried to evict Argentine workers who were dismantling a whaling station in the South Georgia Islands.

According to Barrionuevo, the delegates of the Anglo-Saxon [as received] countries were banging on the tables while Porcile was reading his speech. This caused the conference chairman to intervene. He decided that Porcile should continue with his speech.

Then the British delegate appealed to the conference chairman, who again ordered the Argentine labor minister to continue.

When the minister concluded his speech in a strong anti-colonialist tone, "a large part of the assembly gave him a standing ovation," according to Barrioneuvo.

Barrionuevo said that "the labor minister began his speech by referring to the current Argentine situation" and to the development of government relations with labor and business sectors.

He also said that Porcile assured the assembly that the national authorities will change the regulations "which still restrict the rights of workers on union freedom."

When Porcile indicated that the Argentine republic "is enduring a colonialist aggression which seeks to forcibly dominate territories which do not belong to the aggressor, the British delegate began to bang on the desk," he added.

The British delegate tried to use his right to reply to prevent the continuation of Porcile's speech.

The Argentine labor minister was able to overcome the incident and stated that the crisis in the South Atlantic began with an incident on the South Georgia Island.

Then the representative of the British delegation, which has three members, again insisted that "the rule must be applied and that Porcile could not speak," Barrionuevo stated.

In response to this attitude and to counteract the strategy of the British representative, the Argentine delegation began shouting.

At this moment, the assembly's chairman, the Peruvian labor minister, ordered the Argentine minister to continue.

Thus, Porcile continued his speech, and this time he was interrupted by the U.S. delegate who was also banging on his table, which prompted a reaction from the Argentine delegation.

Both the British and U.S. delegates continued with their attempts to interrupt, but the assembly chairman intervened again, allowing Porcile to end his speech.

Barrionuevo said in conclusion, "when the minister ended his speech, an ovation was heard in the hall and several delegations stood up to express their opposition to colonialism."

REAGAN SUPPORT FOR UK STRONGLY CRITICIZED

PY091545 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1240 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- When referring to the support which President Ronald Reagan voiced yesterday for Great Britain, Col Bernardo Menendez, the under secretary of the interior, said today, "this is a total fallacy and it is the clearest proof that we are facing a colonialist and imperialist undertaking typical of the last century. Seeking to disguise this action as a liberation venture, which is what Reagan did yesterday borders on the ridiculous."

When referring to the political renewal, Colonel Menendez, who talked to Radio Mitre of this capital, said that "the renewal should not only involve people but also attitudes and suitabilities. It isn't merely a change of names but of political habits as well."

He added: "The recovery of the Malvinas has changed us all; it has changed many of the standards we have thus far maintained. I believe that, politically, the present Argentina will respond since it achieved that badly needed national unity, overcoming a disharmony which has perhaps prevailed for almost 50 years."

Colonel Menendez contended that "either the political parties or the average citizen should take advantage of the excellent circumstances and conditions raised by this historical fact. Argentina has every chance for improvement in an area in which it has thus far been unsuccessful."

Going back to the renewal of the political leadership, Colonel Menendez said: "We are seeking a renewal which would fit into the present national circumstances, because we should know how to profit by these exceptional circumstances. We have the best opportunity Argentina has had in this century, not only in the political area but in all other fields as well."

Finally, questioned whether the electoral experience of 1973 might be repeated, he answered that "all of us vividly recall the experience ending in 1973 and we have the strongest determination not to repeat that mistake. We will not tolerate any kind of pressure leading us once again to take a shot in the dark, something which has cost the country so much blood and grief."

EDITORIAL CALLS U.S. VOTE AT UN 'CAPRICIOUS'

PY091017 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Fickle Policies"]

[Text] Newspapers in Britain this week are looking a great deal like publications here in Buenos Aires did following the decision of the Ronald Reagan government in Washington to back the British in their war against Argentina. The best of friends only a week or so ago, relations between Britain and the U.S. on the issue of the Malvinas Islands are turning decidedly cool, as a result of the confusing incident in the United Nations Security Council meeting on the conflict in which U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick vetoed a ceasefire proposal and then minutes afterward (already too late to change her vote) let it be known that she had received new instructions to abstain in the voting -- a clear sign that U.S. unconditional support of the intransigent British stance on the islands issue was beginning to wane. Newspapers in London and elsewhere in Britain considered the move treacherous and one went as far as to call it a "knife in the back". Other papers described the Reagan government's vacillation on the UN vote as "a fiasco", "a kick in the teeth", an act of "hyprocisy". Most of these adjectives or similar ones had already been used in the Argentine press some weeks ago, when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig first offered to mediate in the dispute, and then abruptly dropped his mediation attempt and carried the United States off in a wave of virulent anti-Argentine action and rhetoric, even going as far as to lend materiel support to the Margaret Thatcher administration's war effort. Thus, had it not been such a serious matter to be dealt with and had Argentina and British been on speaking terms, the UN vote at the end of last week would have been a perfect opportunity for the Argentine Government to sniker behind its collective hand and to tell London, "I told you so". For Buenos Aires, the backing off of Washington from its earlier unbending support for London in such an abrupt and unpredictable way was merely another in a long list of fickle, confusing actions by an administration whose foreign policies seem to be built on the sandy foundations of mood and self-interest.

Throughout all of this fancy footwork of the Reagan administration, General Haig is being increasingly cast as the Rasputin of Washington, the man behind the man, the holder of extensive governmental power, and a politician in search of items for his political trophy case, in preparation for future contests, General Haig's acceptance of total responsibility for the confusion in the Security Council vote and the stories of President Reagan's being "asleep in Versailles" at the time of the vote, tended to remind some observers of events following an assassination attempt on Mr Reagan in which he was seriously wounded. While the President was in the hospital, General Haig was reported to have tried to pull off a quiet "coup" in which he might have stripped Vice President George Bush of a great deal of decision-making power in government, had it not been for the outcry in the U.S. press against such unprecedented moves by a secretary of state.

Whatever the reasons behind the capricious foreign policy Washington has applied in recent months, the results are pointing to a severe leadership breakdown in the U.S. Government.

Events would seem to point to Mr Reagan's either being a mere "vote-getter" with no real leadership qualties of his own -- with the resulting power squabbles in the Cabinet and inconsistencies in policy that such a situation can cause -- or else he is, as depicted recently in a West German news magazine, "a cowboy who shoots from the hip" whenever the mood strikes him. In either case, the prospects of two more years of this kind of policy-making (and breaking) in Washington are disturbing.

TRADE OFFICIAL ON ANDEAN PACT TARIFF REDUCTION

PY080532 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0155 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 June (TELAM) -- The Argentine proposal for a reciprocal tariff reduction of from 10 to 15 percent will be reviewed in the next meeting of the Andean Pact, Under Secretary of Foreign Trade and Regional Integration Jorge Caminotti stated today.

He made this announcement this afternoon during a press conference in which he released his under secretariat's plan of action in regard to Argentine trade promotion throughout the Latin American area.

Caminotti stated that Argentina offered to set up a reciprocal tariff reduction of 15 percent with countries such as Venezuela, Peru, Brazil and Chile and of 10 percent with less developed countries such as Paraguay and Bolivia.

He pointed out that this proposal, based on reciprocity and including a wide range of products, is being studied by the Andean pact and the other countries making up the Latin American Integration Associaiton (LAIA) and will be reviewed at the next Andean Pact meeting.

The under secretary further indicated that in viewing the need to reorient Argentine foreign trade, exchange with countries of the Andean group, which showed a clear position of support for Argentina by backing it in regard to the EEC's economic sanctions, had become important.

In this respect he added that it was necessary to intensify the levels of cooperation and complementation beyond the present moment in order to strengthen Latin American regional integration and to increase levels of exchange.

Caminotti continued, explaining: In order to achieve these goals, a process is being studied to substitute Argentine imports coming from the EEC for reciprocal imports between Argentina and the Andean Pact countries; and we must point out the large purchasing power of these countries as well as the great amount of products our country can import.

After mentioning several trade missions which came to Buenos Aires throughout this year, Caminotti told about the actions of the Trade Secretariat regarding reimbursements, and he said: We are going to raise the amount of reimbursements for some products. The issue is being studied by the Industry and Economy Secretariats.

In relation to pre- and post-financing of exports, the official indicated: We have talked with the Central Bank about revising the lists to expand them; we are reviewing them, and in this regard we count on the very good will of Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (BCRA), and I must point out the decision of this entity to financially go along with certain types of trade operations, such as the sales recently made to the Republic of Iran.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MEASURES ON TRANSPORT CRISIS

PY091925 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The government has taken the first measures to normalize public bus service throughout the country. The purpose is to allow productive activities to operate at full capacity in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity and to implement the economic policy, which will facilitate a solution to the difficult situation our country is undergoing.

The government decided to undertake first a campaign directed at guaranteeing the free transit of private and public service vehicles in order not to hurt the population further. To this end, armed forces and police patrols took over traffic control in the city at 1130. This measure has been taken because some La Paz bus service workers asked the government for guarantees to return to work.

In this regard, the presidency issued a communique. Paragraph 3 of the communique states: This resolution is expected to allow the rest of the bus service workers to return to work in order to secure their jobs and contribute to the normalization of public services.

The communique also reports that some leaders of the Bolivian Drivers Union Federation are engaged in subversive actions to the extent of having assembled repressive groups of irregular forces. These forces have been sent out on patrol. In view of this, the communique continues, the government security agencies will adopt the measures established by the law to guarantee the democratic opening being implemented by the armed forces government.

The Bolivian police have also taken measures. In keeping with the resolutions adopted by the government, all police personnel are guaranteeing the free transit and normal operation of all public transportation vehicles, which are performing their routine activities. The police add that those who interfere with the operation of public transportation vehicles and who are either caught in these criminal actions or are reported to have engaged in such activities will, if the reports are confirmed, be punished to the full extent of the law. The police also report that police personnel will act as strongly as necessary to control transit order, public order and the normal performance of public and private activities.

Government Denies Casualties

PY092336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2111 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 9 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Bolivian Government denied today there had been any casualties during the clashes between drivers and owners of urban transport vehicles today. In an official communique, the Interior Ministry reported that the clashes, during which shots were fired, had occurred as a result of the internal dispute in the transportation sector, that has called the 10-day strike being observed throughout the country.

The communique categorically denied that any casualties had occurred during the clashes, as reported by some radio stations. Members of the transportation sector said that armed persons, presumably paramilitary, had forced their way into the premises of two drivers unions, firing guns, and that they had kidnapped several persons. The communique stated that in view of the clashes, in which acts of violence were committed, the security organs were ordered to intervene to safeguard peace and security.

Leaders of the National Confederation of Drivers last night committed themselves to lift the strike through an agreement entered into with the government. However, the agreement has not been complied with in the main Bolivian cities.

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR EFFORT TO SAVE OAS

PA091845 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota, 9 Jun (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today urged the OAS countries to make an effort to save that continental organization.

The chief Colombian diplomat admitted that "these are not good times" for the OAS. He said the organization "has lost prestige and credibility," and he reiterated that there is an urgent need for it to be restructured. He said the crisis into which the OAS has fallen is the product of a high degree of "bureaucratization." However, he observed that the organization is necessary and important for "friendship on the continent."

In a statement to the newspaper EL MUNDO of Medellin, the foreign minister noted that regarding the Malvinas issue, Colombia had proposed that the OAS act as a mediator, and this proposal was accepted by consensus. "If the OAS had retained the effectiveness of previous periods, it would have been able to act decisively in the Malvinas crisis," the foreign minister said. He expressed regret over the gravity of the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

Lemos Simmonds once again reiterated the position held by Colombia at the OAS, where it refrained from expressing support for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. "We recognize Argentina's aspirations concerning the islands, but we do not agree with the act of force that it used to recover them," the foreign minister said.

"Our position has not always been properly understood. It is a position that adheres strictly to the law," the foreign minister said. He added that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] was not applicable to the Anglo-Argentine conflict. "Colombia was so correct that the TIAR has not been applied," he said.

Lemos Simmonds said much care should be taken regarding the manner in which the TIAR is applied. He said that to use it imporperly, as was attempted in Washington at Argentina's request, would involve a great risk. "Yes, it is a risk, because the TIAR could be distorted, which would not auger well for the day when a mechanism for collective defense would be really applicable and would be needed by a nation faced with the conditions stipulated in the treaty."

M-19 LAWYERS TO ASK COURT TO DECLARE MISTRIAL

PA090355 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota -- The defense lawyers of the 19 April Movement, M-19, members who were sentenced by a verbal court-martial to a total of over 800 years in jail said today that on Friday they will ask the superior military court to declare a mistrial.

The group of criminal lawyers who defended over 200 persons during the so-called Trial of the Century said they will file an appeal with the court on the grounds that the process was invalidated by absence of jurisdiction and violations of the military code.

They said the trial of the M-19 members included over 18 violations of the Constitution. One such violation was the fact that mitigating circumstances favorable to the defendants were ignored.

GALTIERI LETTER DECLARES FALKLANDS COMMON CAUSE

PA091540 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Quito, 8 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri has said in a letter to President Oswaldo Hurtado that his country's conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands has become "a just Latin American cause." The letter, which was delivered today by Galtieri's special envoy, Gen Miguel Angel Podesta, thanked Hurtado for "the unmistakable proof of solidarity and support extended by the Ecuadorean people and government" to Argentina on the South Atlantic crisis.

It added that this Ecuadorean attitude has "special significance today because it reaffirms the Americanist spirit that guided Bolivar and San Martin in the early years of our countries' independence." A short time after the South Atlantic conflict began, Ecuador announced its support for Argentina's claim to the Malvinas Islands.

After referring to the declaration of independence of both countries, Galtieri said: "Today times and circumstances are different, but the extracontinental aggression against American soil and the iron unity of its countries are unchanged."

"The encouragement and support of our brothers on the continent, together with the example of our elders, obliges us to give all our efforts and impels us not to (?hesitate over) sacrifice for this Argentine cause, which is no longer our own but has become a just Latin American cause," he added.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER SAYS COUP NOT POSSIBLE

PA100110 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Galo Garcia, minister of government and justice said he has faith in the democratic leanings of the armed forces and stressed that to talk about a role for the armed forces beyond its institutional duties would be an attack on the purpose of that institution. The official statement was made to reject the requests by certain sectors to have the members of the armed forces assume government responsibilities, openly defying democratic rule.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] I think there is a double misunderstanding here. The first concerns institutional duties and jurisdictions. As the defense minister has stated on many occasions, and as some officers have stated categorically, the armed forces have been entrusted with an institutional and a jurisdictional mission. Consequently, to speak of an action beyond this mission would be an attack against the noble duty of the armed forces.

Regarding the second misunderstanding, I would like to mention that even some opposition political leaders recognize that one of the merits of the present government is that it has zealously contributed to the consolidation of democracy, so the statements any person or persons make in this respect are contrary to the institutional duties of the armed forces and are also contrary to the general opinion in the country, including the opinions of prominent political opposition leaders.

[Question] I cannot say a decision to stage a coup has actually been made, but it is clear that there is an inclination toward such a decision. In any case, I think the media can identify those who would favor such a decision, those who would rather live under a de facto government rather than a legally constituted government.

[Question] Doesn't this threaten the current regime?

[Answer] I think the Ecuadorean democratic system is certainly not in danger, but I cannot say the same about the present government. We should look at the situation from this viewpoint, from the necessity to preserve the democratic system and the Ecuadorean people's desire to live under a democratic regime. I believe the majority of the Ecuadorean people and political leaders want to live in a democracy.

[Question] Do you definitely rule out the possibility of a coup d'etat?

[Answer] I think this term has no political significance in this country. It has no significance, because in addition to the important political sectors that support the government and the importance of the Ecuadorean people's opinion, the opposition sectors oppose any coupist attitude. Recently, when there were questions regarding the government's main accomplishments, these sectors mentioned first of all the government's efforts to consolidate our democratic institutions. [end recording]

Prefer Military to Terrorism

PA091840 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Luis Plaza Aray, president of the Guayaquil Chamber of Agriculture, has said that it is better to knock on the door of the garrisons than to have to face the consequences of terrorism. His statement was rejected immediately by President Oswaldo Hurtado. [begin Aray recording] We are not coupists. I would like to remind the government minister that the members of the Chamber of Agriculture fought for farmers rights yesterday and will continue to do so tomorrow. When President Hurtado, the government minister himself, the governor of the province, several other ministers, and various government officials of this misnamed democratic regime were eating out of the dictators' hands, the Chamber of Agriculture was fighting the mistakes in agricultural policies.

We have not incited the coupist movement. What we are trying to do is to keep the infuriated farmers and the people's anger -- when they rise to demand their legitimate rights -- from having to confront the repressive forces. If the armed forces want a confrontation with the people, the doors are open for the battle, in the streets and in the countryside.

However, the armed forces have another responsibility: to prevent a rupture of the internal front. It is one thing to ask them to take over the government, and another to ask them to hold the government by the neck and to force it to correct things. Sooner or later they will have to rectify things, because the farmers are ready to fight. [end recording]

Labor View

PA092040 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The members of the Ecuadorean Federation of Classist Organizations [CEDOC], through CEDOC President (David Tenezaca Trujillo), have reiterated to the Ecuadorean president their firm support for the constitutional and democratic system:

[Begin recording] We have told the president clearly that we support the present Ecuadorean constitutional regime and that we are in no way promoting a coup. On the contrary, we reject yesterday's statements by the president of the Chamber of Agriculture, who stated openly that he will ask the armed forces to take over the government. We reject this, and I reiterate this rejection, since the Ecuadorean workers and the Ecuadorean people have always denounced the dictatorship that governed the country. We cannot say it governed, since it did exactly the opposite during the petroleum bonanza. The dictatorship was not capable of finding solutions to the economic problems, and as a matter of fact we are still facing some of the same problems today. [end recording]

YUGOSLAVIA'S MOJSOV MEETS PRESIDENT, PRESS

FL090002 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2143 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- After warning of an approaching world war, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov called on all statesmen to think twice and responsibly about the actions they undertake. After meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo at the Los Pinos official residence, Mojsov said that all crises and international conflicts further endangered world peace.

Speaking at a press conference, Mojsov said that all peoples and states of the world must take part in the solution of pressing world problems. He called on statesmen to develop a stronger and firmer awareness of the interdependence of nations.

He said that nonaligned nations such as Yugoslavia once again demonstrated at their recent meeting in Havana that nonalignment and the actions of the nations that comprise the movement are essential at this critical juncture in international relations.

He maintained that economic, political and military blocs are not as strong or as powerful as they seem because antagonistic interests also exist within these groups. He reiterated that the "Big Seven" must not forget their words and commitments at the Versailles meeting and, above all, must not deal solely with the arms race.

WORKERS' PARTIES JOIN IN COMMON FRONT

FL091820 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1615 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Workers' Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores -- PRT] has announced that the Socialist League [Liga Socialista] has joined the PRT to form a single common front in the coming election.

Edgar Sanchez Ramirez of the PRT said that the idea behind the alliance was to set up a party program centered on "the struggle for the organization of the workers' political independence."

For his part, Telesforo Nava, leader of the Socialist League, which was previously associated with the Socialist Labor Party [Partido Obrero Socialista], said that this was an important measure which made joint decisions and actions possible in the future.

The PRT also announced that its presidential candidate, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, will interrupt her electoral campaign to fulfill two political engagements in this capital.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED INTO PEASANT KILLINGS

FL091415 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- In condemning the killing of 26 peasants in the State of Puebla, government Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana has affirmed that neither repression nor violence rule the country's life.

The official admitted the existence of social tension in the country, but noted that this is not exclusive to Mexico. Freedom, he added, must be exercised wisely in order not to abuse it.

At a meeting of the Federal Electoral Commission, and after listening to the positions adopted by the various political parties regarding the killing of 26 peasants in Rancho Nuevo, Puebla, over the possession of some land, the government secretary assured them that a thorough investigation will be conducted to determine responsibilities.

He also instructed Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, the Federal Electoral Commission's technical secretary, to conduct an investigation in the Agrarian Reform Secretariat in order to determine if the land under dispute represents a request for land that had been turned down or an unfilfilled presidential resolution.

Olivares Santana asserted that the government will not take a single step back in the agrarian area. Our system, he noted, is ruled by laws and institutions, so our conduct must strengthen its prevalence.

Olivares Santana then condemned anybody who takes justice into his own hands since, he said, "our life will not rest on bayonets."

At the Federal Electoral Commission session, Carlos Sanchez Cardenas, deputy for the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [Partido Socialista Unificado de Mexico], called for a thorough investigation of the charges made against big landholders so that, if they prove to be true, the laws can be rigorously enforced.

SECRETARIAT DENIES ASYLUM GRANTED TO HONDURANS

FL092230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Foreign Relations denied today that it had granted asylum to eight persons at the Mexican Embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

According to a United Press International [UPI] report quoting sources who claimed to be close to the Mexican Embassy in Honduras, "eight Hondurans accused of terrorism and kidnapping had taken refuge in the embassy."

The Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations denied the UPI report and said that Mexico's foreign policy was based on respect for human rights and the right to political asylum when so requested.

For his part, Mexican Ambassador to Honduras, Plutarco Albarran Lopez said that he granted asylum on 27 May to (Dalila Dermith) and her safe conduct was being processed at the Honduran Foreign Ministry. He categorically denied that Mexican diplomats abroad were taking in and protecting terrorists and kidnappers, as UPI reported.

GUATEMALAN REBELS TAKE OVER RADIO STATION

PA092125 Guatemala City Trecevision in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] According to Mexican immigration officials, another group of Guatemalan peasants today crossed into Mexico at (Menton). The peasants claim that they decided to move to Mexico because the violence prevailing in Quiche prevents them from working.

At the same time this afternoon, Mexican officials reported that Guatemalan insurgents took over a radio station in Comitan Tapachula and broadcast a message against the Guatemalan Government. This is the first incident of its kind.

BRIEFS

ECUADOR'S AMBASSADOR -- Mexico City, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Ecuador's new ambassador to Mexico, Leopoldo Benitez Bionez, has asserted that the world's nuclear disarmament policy is only theoretical talk since what exists at this time is the specter of a devastating nuclear war. The diplomat arrived here today to occupy the post vacated by former Ambassador Demetrio Aguilera Malta, who died 5 months ago. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0131 GMT 9 Jun 82 FL]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE TO ASK REAGAN FOR GENEROUS AID

PA091952 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jun 82 p 2A

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez will ask U.S. President Ronald Reagan for ample and generous economic aid during the meeting that they will hold late this month in Washington. According to an announcement made in San Jose in mid-May, Monge and Reagan will meet at the White House on 26 June.

The U.S. President invited Monge to a meeting to analyze the current situation in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as to study the U.S. aid plan for the Caribbean Basin. The invitation was made on 8 May, during Monge's inauguration when U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block, who headed the U.S. delegation to the ceremony, presented Monge the invitation, which he immediately accepted.

Our president told newsmen that he will insist that Reagan take into account the aid to be offered the economic and social factors affecting the region. According to Monge, the military factors, which are the most spectacular and visible, are the ones that are usually taken into account. For this reason, he is asking for a careful study of the economic and social factors. Asked if he would be the spokesman of other Central American presidents and governments, Monge said that none of the chiefs of state of the region has granted him that right yet.

MANAGUA: REBEL GROUP DISMANTLED BY CIVIL GUARD

PA091914 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose (ANN) -- Col Oscar Vidal, director general of the Costa Rican Civil Guard, said today that the Civil Guard dismantled a Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary commando group called "light and shadow" several days ago. In a statement made to the local rightwing newspaper LA REPUBLICA, the Costa Rican officer said that the terrorist band was led by the so-called Commanders (Ramon) and (Raul), and that 11 of its members were arrested.

Vidal added that the counterrevolutionaries operated in the area of San Carlos and Los Chiles, in the northern province of Alajuela, near the Nicaraguan border. The Costa Rican colonel also said that this group was made up of 28 men; 17 of them escaped from the police and fled from the zone.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS UAE BREAK WITH GOVERNMENT

PA090452 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] A senior government official has said that the United Arab Emirates' severance of relations with Costa Rica will have an impact on our country's economy. The official, who asked not to be identified, stressed that the decision to move Costa Rica's embassy to Jerusalem, which triggered the reaction of the Arab Emirates, will affect Costa Rica's economy. Costa Rica is currently negotiating a new agreement with the IMF and the Arab Emirates have a great deal of clout within the IMF, he added. The Emirates control one of the five largest shares of IMF capital and this may carry a lot of weight, he said.

Although I cannot say this for sure, we must not rule out the possibility that the Emirates will influence our negotiations with the IMF, the official said. He added that the Arab decision to sever diplomatic relations may be construed as a reaction to Costa Rica's decision to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital, and that other such reactions may follow. Without hiding his concern, the official added that economically and financially, the Arabs are very powerful and we cannot rule out their reactions in this area too.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY REPORTS BATTALION OPERATIONS IN CHALATENANGO

PA091705 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Military sources said yesterday that several camps and trenches have been dismantled by the army during the pacification operation being conducted in the southeastern areas of Chalatenango Department. The Atlacatl and Ramon Belloso Battalions are operating in that area, supported by the 4th Infantry Brigade, artillery and the Salvadoran Air Force. These actions began early last week in Arcatao, Penas Blancas, Nombre de Jesus, Santa Antino de la Cruz and Nueva Trinidad following numerous complaints from residents. The sources said there were many terrorist casualties. The operation will probably end some time this week and results may be reported toward the middle of the week.

FINANCE MINISTER VIEWS STATUS OF FOREIGN DEBT

PA091615 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 8 Jun 82

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Except] San Salvador, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- El Salvador's foreign debt amounted to $580.4 million on 31 December 1981, which is not alarming if one takes into consideration the worldwide economic recession and the violence experienced by this country, Finance Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio told ACAN-EFE. The official said that the national government owed $446.2 million on that date and the autonomous organizations guaranteed by the government owed $134.4 million.

Tenorio said previous administrations, including the civilian-military junta headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte, were obliged to go into debt, like the majority of the Third World countries, in order to finance government programs. He added that the economic recession, which is practically worldwide, has hit hardest the countries with dependent economies -- in El Salvador's case because most foreign exchange is from coffee exports. He added that there was also the influence of "a social conflict which has been expressed in violence, requiring the use of armed forces and security programs."

Tenorio said that the economic crisis of the last few years in El Salvador has also required the generation of new jobs at any cost, which has made it indispensable to resort to financing from international organizations and friendly governments. The finance minister declared that in spite of everything, El Salvador's foreign debt is not a cause for alarm if one compares it with the indebtedness of the other Latin American countries.

Tenorio said that El Salvador is still one of the countries which has a relatively low and manageable foreign debt, lower than other Central American countries like Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. "Although the country is in a state of emergency, it still has a large financial capacity and in my opinion, the credit assistance which friendly governments can give us should be welcomed because El Salvador has a large trade deficit, which does not permit it to import even the goods necessary for its economic development," said the minister.

MADRID PAPER INTERVIEWS FDR CHAIRMAN UNGO

PM081343 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Jun 82 p 10

[Rafael Fraguas Madrid interview with Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front Chairman Guillermo Manuel Ungo: "Salvadoran Government has no desire for peace" -- date of interview not specified]

[Text] "To characterize the situation in El Salvador, a number of details are required," the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] chairman said.

"My country is emerging from an election held by and for the right, without freedoms of any kind, within a repressive context in which the democratic and revolutionary forces are being persecuted and murdered. Within this framework, the outcome has been that which was expected. This war is continuing. The government has no desire for peace or dialogue and rejects our peace initiatives and those of international community."

"The right," the Salvadoran lawyer continued, "has regained contol over our country's economic and political life, and the politicomilitary oligarchy has been restored. It shares its hegemony with the National Conciliation Party (PCN), which had already been ousted for being the quintessence of all that is antidemocratic, after remaining in power for 18 years. The fascism of Roberto d'Aubuisson and his Republican National Alliance Party has also been legalized."

In Guillermo Ungo's opinion, "these groups want peace through war, to restore the former order and to betray the proclamation of the army, which in 1979 rose up to oust the dictator Romero. To this must be added that in the new situation the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is playing a totally subordinate, secondary and minority role, subject to the decisions of the oligarchy and of the Washington administration."

Question: At the rate events are proceeding, is a PDC break with the government foreseeable?

Answer: So far, and despite the enormous U.S. pressures, all that the PDC has achieved is not to have been ousted from the government. In its minority role it is acting at the same time as government and opposition. Its people are being killed, and all it is doing is virtually to ask that, please, they be not killed. The PDC has three courses; to give in to the dominant fascist and oligarchic strategy, to opt for a convergence with us, or to be spectacularly ousted.

Question: What would the FDR be prepared to do to attract the PDC?

Answer: We have always maintained our offers of finding peaceful negotiated solutions with other forces, whether or not they agree with our viewpoints. In order to achieve a dialogue and an understanding with other forces, the decisive factor is the U.S. Government. Remember that El Salvador is the country ranking third in the world in terms of U.S. military assistance per capita, after Israel and Egypt.

In the Reagan plan for the Caribbean, one-third of the $110 million will go to El Salvador, of which $35 million are for additional military assistance. All this demonstrates the weakness of the Salvadoran regime, which is incapable of defeating the people's forces in the short term. The United States, with its military assistance, is merely prolonging the agony. The United States has trained over 1,500 enlisted men and officers on U.S. territory, in addition to those it regularly trains in the Panama Canal Zone, but it is futile.

"War Will Continue"

Question: So do you believe that the war will continue?

Answer: Yes, because the oligarchy, the army high command and the Reagan administration have systematically rejected the Salvadoran and international initiatives to find a negotiated peace.

The Ronald Reagan administration gave birth to a monster -- the current power system in El Salvador -- and the same thing has happened to it as to Dr Frankenstein. It wants the international community to say of it that it has a human face by dint of makeup. Moreover, awareness is growing in the United States that our is a war extraneous to the U.S. people.

Question: Do you not believe that there were miscalculations about the 28 March election on the part of the FRG-Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front?

Answer: The Salvadoran election has created an optical illusion among the voters, but this temporary effect is gradually dissipating. An attempt has been made to confuse an allegedly massive poll with an election in due form. In my country the turnout at the polls has a different significance. Those who do not vote are suspect, every suspect is by definition a subversive and every subversive is under sentence of death. Therefore people go the the polls. The election was presented as the beginning of a solution and of a settlement of the war. There was talk of peace, but no party prepared to make peace went to the polls.

Question: Is it foreseeable that, once in power, the Salvadoran right will adopt some civilized and democratic behavior?

Answer: Look, just before World War II the German Army was very professional. However, it could not prevent the Gestapo imposing its diktat. Those who continue to torture and decapitate the opposition cannot become civilized.

A majority sector of the army struggled in 1979 against General Romero's dictatorial regime, basically with the same motives as the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The institution which is principally suffering from the current state of affairs is the army. First there was the expulsion of Col Adolfo Majano, and right now Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez' turn has come.

"Colonel Gutierrez Lost Game"

Question: What has happened to Colonel Gutierrez?

Answer: You will soon have him here in Spain.

Question: Why?

Answer: Well, because he lost the game, tendered his resignation and is now on call at his home, like Christian Democratic leader Jose Napoleon Duarte. They are now studying the possibility of sending Jaime Abdul Gutierrez to Spain as a military attache or in a similar post, but they are attempting to make sure that he will not speak ill of them from here.

Question: As regards Col Adolfo Majano, would his joining the democratic opposition be possible?

Answer: Majano is playing a positive role and has undergone an experience similar to ours, despite the fact that, according to what I have heard, he does not belong or wish to belong to the FDR. If in the course of the next few months blood continues to flow and destruction continues to reign in El Salvador, the armed forces will reach conclusions similar to those reached by Majano when, with others, he played a leading role in General Romero's overthrow.

Question: Would you cooperate in a formula like that?

Answer: The aim is not to repeat that experience. The army should forego being the principal factor of power -- something which it is in El Salvador, but, to a greater or lesser extent, a broader kind of plan than that could be feasible. The visit which Majano paid to Venezuela in the first half of April is very interesting. He was received there by President Herrera Campins and presented himself as an intermediary between the institutional sector of the army and the FDR, with the aim of achieving an understanding between the two of them which would include further sectors.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT APPOINTED PRESIDENT; JUNTA RESIGNS

PA091759 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1745 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt was appointed president of the republic effective today, it was officially announced at a news conference held at the National Palace at 1100. It was learned today that Rios Montt's appointment was made after junta members Gen Horacio Egberto Maldonado Schaad, who was also the government minister, and Col Francisco Luis Gordillo Martinez, who was also the communications and public works minister, submitted their irrevocable resignations yesterday.

It was reported that their resignations were immediately accepted by the commanders of the bridages and other military organizations throughout the country which are apparently the members of the National Executive Council. Both resignations opened the way for General Rios Montt to assume, effective today, full powers in running the country through the executive branch.

The ceremony to swear in Rios Montt is being held at the banquet room of the National Palace at this time with the participation of the commanders of all the zones, brigades, bases and other military organizations of the republic, as well as members of the young officers, ministers and the Supreme Court president. We thus confirm the last-minute scoop reported by this station regarding the appointment of General Rios Montt as the sole chief of the Guatemalan Government.

Information just received from our reporters at the National Palace indicates that the swearing-in ceremony for the new president of the republic has just concluded. At this ceremony, the new absolute chief of the Guatemalan Government invoked God and expressed appreciation for the support and trust that the commanders of all military organizations gave him to assume power by himself. In invoking God, Rios Montt asked the Supreme Being to enlighten him in heading the Guatemalan Government. We also confirm that Rios Montt has taken over the country's command as a result of the irrevocable resignations submitted by the other two members of the military junta, who remain as ministers of government and communications, respectively.

Army Proclamation

PA091854 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1835 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The proclamation of the army which was read today by Gen Humberto Mejia Victores, deputy defense minister, states in the preamble that Gen Maldonado Schaad and Colonel Gordillo presented their resignations as members of the military junta. In view of this, the proclamation states that Gen Efrain Rios Montt is recognized as president of the republic and as commander general of the army. The proclamation grants him all the powers, functions and preeminence of the basic government statute and the laws and military regulations established for the military junta.

The proclamation establishes that the president of the republic will be helped by the military advisory group to which Article 3 of the government's fundamental statute refers.

As a result of the dissolution of the military junta through Decree 3682, the government's fundamental statute has been modified. The reform states that beginning today, Gen Efrain Rios Montt assumes the legislative and executive functions of the state with the character of president of the republic and commander general of the army. The decree states that the phrase "military junta" will be replaced by that of "president of the republic" in the normative part of the statute.

Maldonado Schaad Interview

PA092212 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2039 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Interview with Gen Horacio Egberto Maldonado Schaad, former junta member and government minister, after resigning his posts in Guatemala City today -- recorded]

[Text] [Maldonado] I am sure that Gen Efrain Rios Montt will carry out his duties perfectly well and will work for the benefit of the people. I have a lot of faith in General Rios Montt, and I am sure that he will come out ahead. There are no problems between us, and there never have been. On several previous occasions we told the press that we did not have any personal ambitions; the only thing we are interested in is obtaining positive results for the Guatemalan people; a noble people that are still at a point where they can be saved. What the Guatemalan people need are honest, worthy and decent men who will always tell the people the truth. Then the people will respond.

[Question] Is this going to affect your status in the armed forces, and [words indistinct] the Government Ministry?

[Answer] No, not at all. I am going to remain in the army, available for reassignment. And I am going to try to enjoy my private life: I am planning to [words indistinct] my horses, and to do some exercise. [laughter] For some 37 years I have been traveling on [words indistinct].

[Question] Who is going to take over the Government Ministry?

[Answer] I believe that it will be Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz, of the Corps of Engineers, who is currently commander of the Coban military zone. He is a very capable man, who gets along very well with others, and above all he has a youthful spirit.

[Question] How did the young officers respond to this (?action)?
[Answer] Up to now, very well, because they have confidence in General Rios Montt.
[Question] There was a report of an attack on your house last night. Is this true?
[Answer] Yes, They did me the favor of hurling a grenade close to my house, but I was well guarded [words indistinct].
[Question] To what do you attribute these criminal actions against you, General?
[Answer] Undoubtedly some people really like me. [laughter]
[Question] How are the investigations into the death of Col (Ruben Alvarez), assistant manager of the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise, Guatel, coming along?
[Answer indistinct]

Mendez Ruiz Comments

PA092316 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2224 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Interview with Ricardo Mendez Ruiz, newly appointed government minister, following his installation in office at the Presidential Palace -- live]

[Text] [Question] Colonel Mendez Ruiz, as the new government minister could you give us your opinion of the current situation in the country?

[Answer] My opinion is that the country is at war, a civil war, and all the sectors of the country and the state must face this war. The various security organizations and the peopl in general must do this.

[Question] You have experience in the military field because you have been commander in some military zones. How do you plan to face the increasing problem of subversion?

[Answer] That is a matter for the police, and I reserve the right to comment. I will be able to make comments in 2 or 3 days.

[Question] What will you do to improve security in the country?

[Answer] Today at 1130 I was informed that I had been appointed. I believe it is a bit early to make any comments. I don't believe that I can give any answers at this time.

Government Decree

PA100135 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Decree-law No 3682]

[Text] The president of the republic: Whereas, today the Guatemalan Armed Forces, represented by the commanders of Army, Navy and Air Force issued a proclamation to the Guatemalan people, whereby Brig Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt was proclaimed and recognized as president of the Republic of Guatemala and commander in chief of the armed forces, with the power, attributions and preeminence which correspond to the military government junta, as a result of the resignations submitted by Brig Gen Horacio Heriberto Maldonado Schaad and Infantry Col Francisco Luis Gordillo Martinez as members of the military government junta. Whereas the acceptance of those resignations necessitates the partial modification of the fundamental government statutes contained in Decree-law No 2482.

Therefore, based on the contents of the proclamation issued today by the Guatemalan Army to the Guatemalan people and, as provided by Article 118 of the fundamental government statutes in Decree-law No 2482, the Council of Ministers decrees the following modifications to the fundamental government statutes contained in Decree-law 2482:

Article I. As of today, Brig Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt assumes the executive and legislative functions of the state as president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces with the powers, attributions and preeminence which Decree-law 2482 had conferred on the military government junta.

Article II. As of today, the expression military government junta contained in the fundamental government statutes is considered replaced by that of president of the republic in the aforementioned statutes. Which are hereby modified in everything which may oppose the present decree-law. These statutes are hereby modified to remove any contradictions to the present decree-law.

Article III. This decree-law is effective immediately and must be published in the official newspaper and in the order of the day for military officers. Issued at the National Palace in Guatemala City on 9 June 1982.

Maldonado Parting Statement

PA100407 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, who formed part of the military government junta which assumed power on 23 March 1982, wished the new president luck. [Begin recording] In situations like the present one I might have liked to find the way, the most adequate word to eloquently express my sentiments, to tell the Guatemalan people that we are experiencing a shining moment, which will unquestionably take its place in Guatemala's history.

Many will ask themselves why we are holding this ceremony. Simply and sincerely I wish to tell you that there has been complete harmony among the members of the government junta, and precisely because of this harmony, we are at this ceremony as a further expression of this harmony in this government junta.

People of Guatemala, we consider that the three of us should not be in the same room, not because we cannot coordinate our ideas, but simply because we must strengthen the unity of command in this very special situation which Guatemala is experiencing. I do not want the people of Guatemala to think that we are shirking responsibility. The responsibility is very large but it is more beautiful because it is large.

I want to clearly say that I trust that Gen Efrain Rios Montt will know how to move forward. He is a conscientious man, a man who can make decisions, a man who has character, all basic characteristics necessary for the leader of a nation. People of Guatemala, in the few days which I was in this situation, I realized that one does not have to be very scientific to rule our dear Guatemala. However, certain characteristics are required, such as dignity, honesty, loyalty and integrity. Guatemala can rest assured that Gen Efrain Rios Montt has those four qualities. I am certain that Guatemala expects a lot from Gen Efran Rios Montt.

I wish to thank the press and all the Guatemalan people for the services that they extended to use during the past 2 and 1/2 months. I am certain that with the efforts of every honest Guatemalan, my Gen Efrain Rios Montt will know how to carry on. Lots of luck, my General Rios Montt, and above all much faith in the future. Thank you. [end recording]

Gordillo Parting Statement

PA100426 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Col Luis Francisco Gordillo Martinez' speech following the swearing in of Gen Efrain Rios Montt at the Presidential Palace -- recorded]

[Text] We are now experiencing another historic moment in our political life. Approximately 2 months ago we formed a triumvirate. We came from different places, but the fact is that we met at a specific point. I want to tell my comrade-in-arms and the people of Guatemala that during this short time we were always loyal to principles and reasons that created this situation.

I want to make it known that at no time was there an insincere desire or the conceit of enjoying a ministry or of being a member of a junta. Our main desire was to serve Guatemala in an honest and unselfish manner at a time when it was needed, and we believe that we have done this.

It is important to admit that man is a difficult being. It is difficult to govern with three ideas. Different personalities and characters cause what we in the military call difficulties in the command unit. Therefore, at this moment it is my sincere wish that what is done be done for the benefit of Guatemala, for the people who expect so much and want so much, and with hope and faith for a prosperous and pleasant future. I hope that these aspirations will be achieved for the benefit of the people of Guatemala who deserve so much. I hope that these aspirations will be achieved with honest and honorable attitudes, with palpable facts that will show the people that there is a will to serve them.

I have always said that it is not only a speech or a word that will make the people believe but facts, truths that should guide the people that expect so much and are in such dire need of their government. We, therefore, have to remember the basic principle that personal and individual interests are surpassed by the interests of the nation. We wish a better future for the people of Guatemala, who have always demonstrated joy and hope in such a future.

Under the uniform of a soldier there is a citizen, a man that thinks, a man who desires and this is what being a Guatemalan means. I advise my comrades-in-arms that the interests of the country are above their personal interests. As Guatemalans and as citizens we dedicate ourselves to this.

My thanks to the ministers for offering us this situation, moments of trust, of appreciation and mutual respect during this situation.

To my comrades-in-arms, I ask your cooperation, loyalty, and to the new president much success for the good of the country, for the good of Guatemala that aspires for and deserves a prosperous and honest future.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TALKS ON BELIZE POSSIBLE

PA091955 Guatemala City Trecevision in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Castillo Arriola has indicated that it is possible that further talks will be held with Great Britain. These talks would be aimed basically at obtaining a sea outlet for Guatemala and at demarcating the border with Belize.

[Begin recording] We must seek new bases for negotiations. A high-ranking official of a foreign country asked me whether we wanted to proceed with the demarcation of the border with Belize and I told him that that was one of our goals but not the only one. We want to demarcate all the borders, because Belize's borders have not been recognized by Guatemala, that is, the southern, eastern, western nor maritime borders. Therefore, the new bases will have to include the demarcation of southern, western and sea borders. This means that we are not willing to be satisfied with just the sea outlet, we will be satisfied with the territories to which Guatemala is entitled. [end recording]

Guatemala is interested in resolving once and for all Belize's problem, but this will have to be concluded on new bases because the prior ones were too (?harsh) Castillo Arriola said.

[Begin recording] We have clearly stated that we want to conclude the controversy in a manner fair to Guatemala and that the bases for understanding agreed to in London are really not applicable any more since England did not comply with them and in reviewing them we are outlining our true needs and positions.

If these needs and positions are accepted, excellent, there will be negotiations. But if they are not, we will seek other ways to resolve the controversy both with Belize and England. For the time being Belize has no legal status in our eyes. [end recording]

At the same time the foreign minister categorically rejected the possibility of Guatemala joining the Nonaligned Movement. [Begin recording] Not at all. I have always believed that Guatemala, being a developing country, belongs to the Third World, that is, it is willing to share any effort at giving or receiving economic aid free from political ties that any group can develop, especially as far as North-South dialogue is concened, that is the quest for understanding between the industrialized countries and the Third World which seeks to unite countries without a political commitment.

The Nonaligned Movement is, above anything else, a political movement and its nonalignment is not quite such. It is just a title which was used by the initiators, among whom was Marshal Tito -- who, even though he was a head of a communist regime, was not involved with the Soviet Union -- Egypt's President Nasir, the Indian president and so forth.

The Nonaligned Movement, which now has over 97 members, is a political force which practically controls the approval of many resolutions in the United Nations because it is the majority, and these resolutions have shown that the movement is in fact aligned. For us this is unsuitable. [end recording]

FURTHER DETAILS ON 'ARAFAT LETTER TO CASTRO

FL091213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] On Tuesday an urgent message was sent to Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, by top Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat from Beirut. He called for the international assistance of the movement to end the genocide being committed by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

'Arafat details the act of destruction and death being committed by the Zionist enemy by air, sea and land in dramatic terms. With U.S. approval, the Israelis have launched an enormous military invasion from the border of Beirut, including the bombardment of that capital, said the top Palestinian leader's urgent letter to Fidel Castro; and it pointed out that this punitive operation has been carried out through Israel's use of the bases, steps and roads of the UN international force in south Lebanon.

The Zionist aggression is being waged against all Palestinian refugee camps and against all towns and cities of southern Lebanon. These air, naval and land bombardments, he stressed, constitute a crime, a slaughter and a genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. We call on you, Comrade Fidel Castro, as president of Cuba, as a proven friend of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to get the rest of the members of the movement to assume their responsibilities and put a stop to this genocide, this aggression, these official terrorist acts being waged against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST LEADER'S MESSAGE TO CASTRO

FL091714 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, has sent a message to Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, in which he salutes his courageous position of support for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Our people, said Hawi, together with the Palestinian people, are resisting in an excellent and heroic battle against the most advanced U.S. and Israeli military machine. We salute your courageous position and we ask you, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to do everything possible to stop the aggression and demand the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor's forces.

The brief message concludes by saying: The example of the Cuban revolution today lights the way for our heroic fighters who hold high the slogan, fatherland or death, we will win.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MEETING

PA081430 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca told this radio station that the Nonaligned Movement once again demonstrated its strength and united spirit during the meeting of its Coordinating Bureau that ended recently in Havana. The foreign minister added that notwithstanding the logical differences among the member countries, the movement approved a very positive final declaration which evaluates clearly the main world problems.

He pointed out that the nonaligned countries were categorical in condemning Great Britain and the United States for the aggression against the Malvinas, Argentine territory, and said that decisions of this type have a great influence in Latin America.

He recalled that very soon there will be a meeting of Latin American nonaligned members in Managua. This meeting is to strengthen the solidarity of the movement with the peoples of the region.

Malmierca explained that it is very important to eliminate the obstacles that could affect the seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned countries, scheduled for September in Baghdad. The work of the ministerial committee will therefore be increased, he said. The committee is trying to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In conclusion he cited the nonaligned countries' reiterated solidarity with Namibia and the people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as well as the rejection of Israeli aggressive policy against the Palestinian people.

FMLN-FDR DELEGATE DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PA061335 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Interview with Mario Aguinada, member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Committee, by Pedro Martinez Pirez on 5 June in Havana -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Aguinada, I would like to know your opinion about El Salvador. What did the foreign minister finally resolve about the prevailing situation in your country? Do you consider that some progress has been made since the last nonaligned meeting?

[Answer] On El Salvador, the resolution approved by the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau demonstrated the bureau's deep concern over the Salvadoran situation, which is mainly characterized by the people's struggle against the U.S. Government's imperialist aggression. This resolution is contained in a paragraph of the final declaration. The bureau agreed that the sitauation in El Salvador has worsened since the nonaligned countries meeting in February 1982 in New Delhi, India. Repression and imperialist aggression have increased to make things worse. In its declaration, the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau says that a negotiated political solution in accordance with the Mexican-French declaration is desirable.

The declaration also approves of the peace proposal made by FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR. Commander Daniel Ortega of the Nicaraguan junta submitted this proposal at the United Nations.

This summarizes what the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau's declaration has to say about the Salvadoran situation. As we can see, it mentions how the situation has worsened and it also expresses the deep concern of the nonaligned countries regarding El Salvador.

Another aspect that I wish to address is the receptiveness of the delegates to the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau meeting. This gave us the opportunity to talk to some 30 ministers, deputy ministers and delegation heads from various countries and continents. I could say we talked to some 70 delegations in all. Even if some of the delegates with whom we spoke were not representatives of democratic regimes, they all expressed their concern over the Salvadoran situation. I am satisfied with the fact that we could get their attention and give them a complete picture of what is going on in our country. This way, they can get a better idea of our situation and perhaps we can get not only their attention, but probably their support for the struggle the people are waging for freedom, justice and democracy.

[Question] Aguinada, do you think that the situation of the Malvinas will make Latin American more aware of what to expect from imperialism? Do you think it will be of some benefit to El Salvador?

[Answer] Definitely, yes. First of all, Argentina -- which was allied with the U.S. Government on Central America and particularly on the policy for El Salvador -- has recalled its military advisers in Honduras and El Salvador. That is what we have heard. We have not officially confirmed this.

The U.S. betrayal of Argentina definitely proves the rapacious and imperialist nature of the United States. This has awakened the peoples' Latin Americanist spirit and it is going to help them in their struggle. The democratic, progressive and revolutionary political forces of the continent will also benefit and will take a different attitude toward the United States, the police of the Americas and of the world.

[Question] Aguinada, the Salvadoran regime thus far has shown no interest in the Nonaligned Movement. Although it sent observers to the sixth nonaligned summit, it was not present at the nonaligned ministerial meeting in New Delhi, where the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic mission was present. Now again, you are present here representing El Salvador. How do you interpret this?

[Answer] This means the Salvadoran regime has a different attitude on international policy. We favor the nonaligned, which is why we have increased relations with nonaligned countries and also with the Nonaligned Movement itself. We believe it best for the people to abide by the principles of self-determination, nonintervention and peaceful solution of conflicts between states. That is why we attended the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau meeting full of confidence. The Salvadoran regime, which has aligned itself with U.S. aggressive policy, cannot honestly participate in the Nonaligned Movement. It just does not have the moral principle, and the members of the Salvadoran regime realize this -- as they are also aware that the regime has been isolated internationally. Therefore, they prefer not to send a delegation to the Nonaligned Movement.

MIR LEADER CALLS FOR ARMED STRUGGLE IN CHILE

FL091835 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] sponsored an event which was attended by members of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee, diplomats accredited here in Havana and Chilean residents. MIR Secretary General Andres Pascal Allende, who fought Augusto Pinochet's fascist dictatorship for 4 years inside Chile, delivered the closing speech. In it, he called for the unity of all Chilean revolutionary forces to confront and defeat the dictatorship. He also condemned the Reagan administration's support for the Chilean Government. Further on, he referred to the maturity of his country's revolutionary forces and to the intensification of the armed struggle as an effective means of confronting the dictatorship.

BRIEFS

TRAVEL MEETING -- The third meeting of travel agencies, Cubatur [National and International Tourist Enterprise] '82, opened today in Havana with the participation of 670 delegates from 23 countries. Council of State Member Pedro Miret, Culture Minister Armando Hart and National Assembly President Flavio Bravo attended the opening session. National Institute of Tourism President Jose Luis Padron welcomed the delegates in the name of the Cuban Government and said that despite obstacles imposed by the United States, Cuba would regain its place as one of the main tourist destinations in the Caribbean. The Nicaraguan minister of tourism is a guest at the meeting. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2014 GMT 8 Jun 82 FL]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON FALKLANDS

PA091725 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1455 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Communique issued by Central American and Panamanian Christian Democratic parties at meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, 8 June]

[Text] We representatives of the Central American and Panamanian Christian Democratic parties have met in San Jose, Costa Rica, and wish to state our solidarity with the Argentine people's struggle against the remnants of British colonialism. We acknowledge Argentina's right to full sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands as well as over other islands in the South Atlantic.

We urge the Latin American countries that abstained at the OAS foreign ministers consultative meeting to reconsider their stand and to voice their full support for Argentina's position in its conflict with Great Britain. We condemn the partiality of the United States, contrary to the interests of American solidarity. We believe in the increasing urgency of the need to review the OAS Charter so that mutual fraternity, solidarity and aid become an operational fact. We give our support to all actions aimed at attaining a solution to the conflict capable of preventing further bloodshed.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JORGE BLANCO RETURNS FROM 'PRODUCTIVE' TOUR

FL081846 Santo Domingo Radio Commercial Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] President-elect Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco returned yesterday afternoon from a tour of several Latin American countries. He described his tour as productive. The president-elect met with the presidents of Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela, who gave him a very warm welcome.

Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco arrived at Las Americas International Airport on Dominicana de Aviacion flight 802. He was received by a committee of the Dominican Revolutionary Party's top leaders. Blanco said he had an audience with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and discussed the oil problem with him. The Venezuelan president said he was concerned about the situation in the country and promised to cooperate with the new government.

The Dominican president-elect toured several Latin American countries, where he met not only with chiefs of state but also with prominent political leaders. Jorge Blanco held talks with Luis Alberto Monge in Costa Rica, Aristides Royo in Panama and Herrera Campins in Venezuela.

Dr Jorge Blanco described his trip as highly productive. He was accompanied by a group of experts and also by his wife, (Fela Mena de Jorge), (?Hatvey de Camps), Dr (Alfonso Campos) and Bernardo Vega, among others.

PANAMA

PAREDES REVEALS POLICE REORGANIZATION UNDERWAY

PA091820 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, had said that security is not being provided as it should. That is why, as established by the constitution and since the people are paying our salaries with their taxes, we must provide an efficient service that will lead to security for all society. Citizens then will not have to worry about holdups, as occur frequently in Panama City and Colon. For this reason we have begun the reorganization of the police with a new system that will begin operating on 15 August.

PERU

ARIAS STELLA ON EXOCET MISSILE DELIVERY, SELA

PY091459 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Peruvian foreign minister has stressed that France will deliver the Exocet missiles to Peru once the Anglo-Argentine conflict is over. France has embargoed the delivery of these missiles, alluding to technical reasons. Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella praised the SELA decision to study effective ways to grant economic aid to Argentina. He also praised the decision ordering the SELA Council to carry out a study leading toward the establishment of a more solid organization. The minister noted that once the South Atlantic conflict is over, we should see how we [words indistinct] to confront situations similar to the one now.

TERRORISTS, ESCAPEES ARRESTED IN AYACUCHO

PY091438 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Official sources have reported that 24 terrorists, 12 of whom had escaped from the Ayacucho jail and another 12 who had been involved in a terrorist attack in Ayacucho last (?May), have been arrested in Ayacucho as a result of a vast police operation. The operation was carried out in Huamanga, Huanca, Lamas, Cangallo, Victor Fajardo, (?Atahualpa), and (?Sapurimas) Provinces. Moreover, 14 people suspected of having participated in the attack last May in Tambo and [name indistinct] are also under arrest. It was noted that 12 secondary school students are among those arrested.

SURINAME

GRENADA MOBILIZATION MINISTER STRACHAN ON VISIT

FL091825 Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, Suriname, 9 June (CANA) -- Grenada's minister for national mobilisation, Selwyn Strachan, is in Suriname on a one week official visit. He arrived here last week-end and was met, among others, by the head of the Suriname armed forces, Lt Col Daysi Bouterse.

He is familiarising himself with this former Dutch colony and is holding discussions with government officials with a view to strengthening relations between the two countries. He has already met Prime Minister Dr Henri Neyhorst, Acting Foreign Minister Dr Glen Sankatsingh and army chief Bouterse.

MINISTER RAPS BRITAIN, SEES NEED FOR U.S. BASES

FL081810 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0210 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- "Never before had the nonaligned countries been as clear and specific in denouncing a colonialist attitude like the one Great Britain is adopting in the southern cone," Surinamese Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp commented today. The diplomat, who is in Mexico on an official visit, added that both Great Britain and Argentina must reconsider their attitude and understand that in a conflict of this type irreplaceable human, financial and material resources are lost by both nations. He added that Suriname will always oppose any country's effort at colonialism. However, Naarendorp called for the maintenance of U.S. bases throughout the hemisphere because these are "necessary for the preservation of peace."

Naarendorp is visiting in Mexico to inaugurate the Surinamese Embassy here and to talk with Mexican Foreign Secretariat authorities. This will lay the groundwork for the establishment of trade relations; and it may be within this framework that Suriname will buy oil from Mexico.